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PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		25X1	
COUNTRY	Hungary	DATE DISTRIBUTED 29 Mar 57	
SUBJECT	Taszar Airport (re jet air base with sketch of repair & storage installations)	NO. OF PAGES 2	NO. OF ENCLS. 2
		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #	
		25X1	
THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION			
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<p style="text-align: center;">ENCLOSURE ATTACHED <b>PLEASE ROUTE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Until November 1956, Taszar Airport was the largest Hungarian military airport. The only Soviet on this base was a lieutenant colonel who was stationed there as an advisor.</li> <li>The Hungarian Air Force had two battalions stationed at Taszar, the 5755th and the 4731st. Both battalions were of equal strength, each unit having four hundred enlisted men and one hundred officers, not all pilots. Of the two battalions, the 4731st had pilots with more experience than the 5755th.</li> <li>The field area which was situated in the middle of rich farm country, covered eight square kilometers and the barracks area, two square kilometers. The barracks were approximately 10 kilometers northeast from the city of Kaposvar. The air base was used exclusively as a defensive or interceptor air base.</li> <li>With the exception of a few propeller type planes used for training, all of the planes at the field were MIG 15s and 17s. In addition there were a few still later model MIGS (19 ?) which were brought to the field in the fall of 1956.</li> <li>There was no fence around the air base. During the day it was patrolled by 10 guards but at night the guards were increased to 30.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">25X1</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> sketch of the Taszar air base and barracks area, classified "CONFIDENTIAL". The following legend applies to the locations on the sketch:         <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Military vehicles repair garage</li> <li>Parachute storage and packing building</li> <li>Underground jet fuel storage tanks (capacity unknown)</li> <li>Repair hangars for the 4731st planes</li> <li>Air base radar installations</li> <li>4731st headquarters</li> <li>Radio control tower</li> <li>5755th headquarters</li> </ol> </p>			
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9. Repair hangar for the 5755th planes
10. Underground fuel storage tanks (capacity unknown)
11. Underground ammunition dump
12. Parking aprons
13. Secondary landing strip
14. Main landing strip. Three jets can take off from this strip simultaneously. The largest aircraft using this strip was a Soviet two jet transport, the TU 104.
15. Underground hangar for war time emergency use only, dug out from the flat land and covered with a camouflaged canvas roof.

-end-

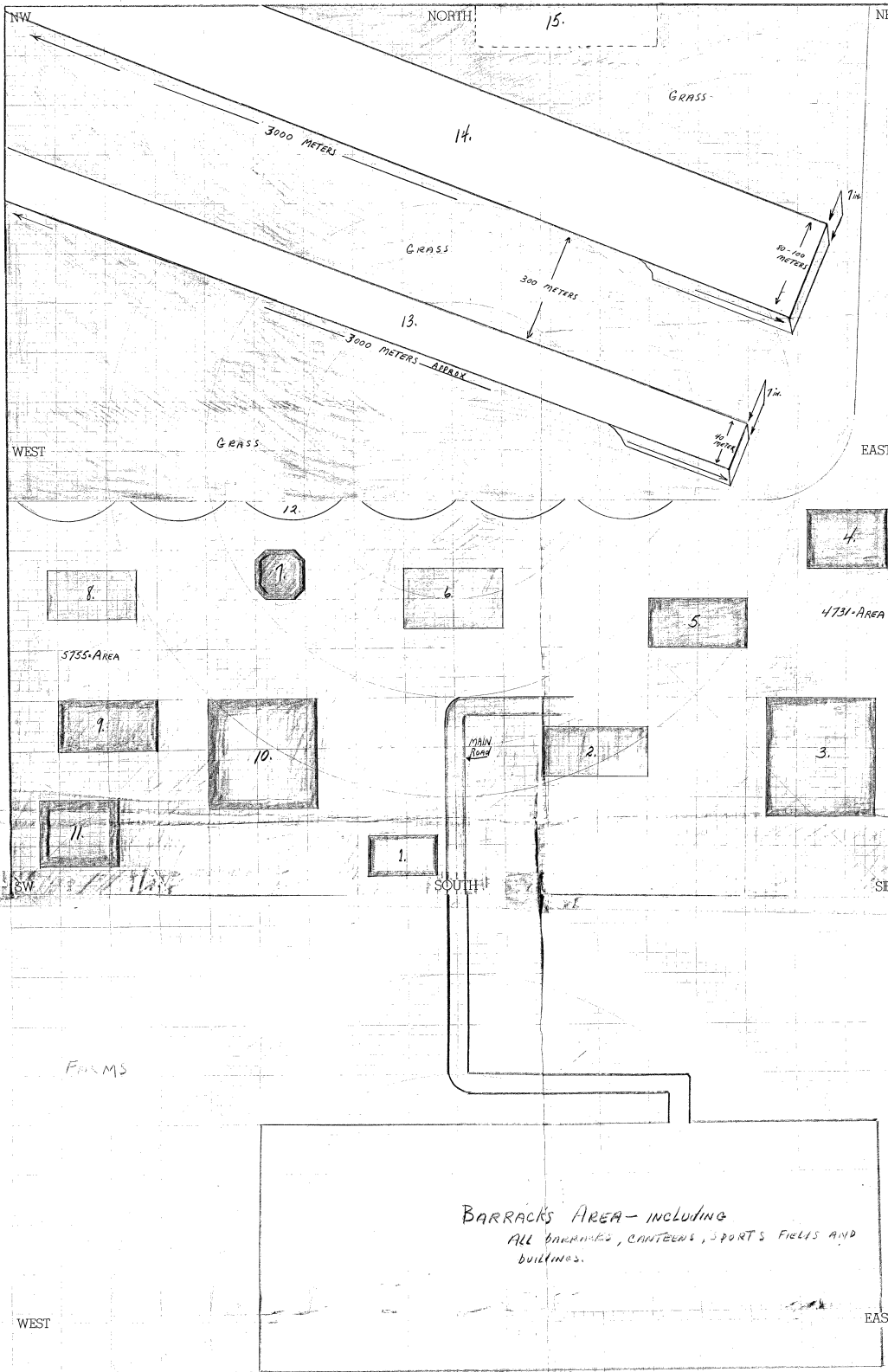
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# SKETCH MAP OF TASZAR AIRPORT

Compiler:  
Date:  
Transmitting unit:  
Key reference point:

Coordinates (if known)

Approximate Scale  
1 inch equals

## KEY

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF SKETCH MAP GRID

1. This plotting grid has been devised to fill a need for a systematic method of producing accurate memory sketches. By the use of a "grid-compass" system such as this, greater accuracy of scale can be achieved, and a basis of reference will be available for presenting interview information in graphic form.
2. The chart is divided into inch grids, which in turn are subdivided into five spaces. The scale would normally be 1 inch equals whatever distance the compiler would decide when beginning the sketch. A standard ratio such as 1"=100 meters, 1"=1 mile, etc., would be preferred, although any unit of measure, in either the English or metric system, is acceptable.
3. The key reference point for originating a memory sketch using this plotting grid may be at the intersection of the compass lines at the center, or at any other point clearly marked by the compiler. This would be any fixed location with which he is familiar (e.g., a prominent industrial installation, railway station, compiler's home, etc.). If the only generally known location is beyond the limits of the sketch map, a note should be made of the distance and direction in which it lies. Should the compiler be familiar with several sections of a given town or area but not the complete town or area, he could sketch several charts with a key reference point for each.
4. The memory sketch may be drawn directly on the printed grid, or it may be drawn on a semi-transparent overlay using the grid merely for determining distance and direction.

TASZAR-Air base  
BARRACKS AREA

Compiler:  
Date:  
Transmitting unit:  
Key reference point:

Coordinates (if known)

Approximate Scale  
1 inch equals

## KEY

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
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